

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 533 644 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
04.12.1996 Bulletin 1996/49

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **A61M 16/10**

(21) Application number: **92850221.0**

(22) Date of filing: **15.09.1992**

(54) **Breathing circuit and heat and moisture exchanger therefor**

Atmungskreislauf sowie Wärme-Feuchtigkeitsaustauscher dafür

Circuit patient et échangeur d'humidité-chaleur

(84) Designated Contracting States:
CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

(30) Priority: **20.09.1991 SE 9102731**

(43) Date of publication of application:
24.03.1993 Bulletin 1993/12

(73) Proprietor: **LOUIS GIBECK AB**
194 27 Upplands-Väsby (SE)

(72) Inventor: **Lambert, Hans**
S-114 25 Stockholm (SE)

(74) Representative: **Karlsson, Leif Karl Gunnar et al**
L.A. Groth & Co. KB,
Box 6107
102 32 Stockholm (SE)

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 265 163 **FR-A- 1 121 482**
US-A- 4 320 754

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

EP 0 533 644 B1

Description

Technical Field

The present invention relates to an arrangement for connecting a patient to a respirator which is provided with inlet and outlet for gas expired and inspired by the patient, and also to the use of a moisture-heat-exchanger in said arrangement.

Background Art

A patient connected to a respirator inspires moist air which, via a humidifier, is fed out from the respirator, and expires moist air, which is introduced into the respirator. Due to the humidifier, the expired air has a considerable moisture content and condenses within the respirator and therewith contaminates the respirator, therewith necessitating, among other things, cleaning and sterilization of the respirator at regular intervals. When using more modern types of respirator which include sensitive sensors, the moist air is also liable to have a negative influence on these components and is liable to result in damage to those which come into contact with condensation, or during the sterilization process.

In order to solve the aforesaid problems, a filter has been coupled between the patient and the respirator inlet, in which bacteria and moisture collect, this moisture condensing in the filter container. When the container has been filled with a given volume of condensed water, the resistance to flow through the filter container becomes so great as to necessitate removal of the filter container, which is then discarded and replaced with a new container and filter. If this procedure is not followed, the safety of the patient is jeopardized. It is often necessary to change the filter and container three to four times each day, which is both time-consuming and expensive, since containers and filters of this kind demand a relatively high price.

FR-A-1 121 482 refers to a breathing circuit comprising an inhalation conduit and an expiration conduit, both connected to a pump. A moisture-heat-exchanger is interposed between the pump and the patient. Water is extracted from the expiration air of the patient and is transmitted to the inspiration air. The circuit does not include an active humidifier.

EP-A-265 163 refers to a heat and moisture exchanger having an insert comprising a first material for the exchange of heat and moisture by condensation and evaporation and a second hydrophilic material absorbing moisture and then releasing it by evaporation. The insert also acts as a filter.

Disclosure of the Invention

An object of the present invention is to avoid the drawbacks associated with the aforescribed arrangements and to provide an arrangement which obviates

the use of the aforesaid filter or with which it is only necessary to replace the filter after long periods of use.

This object is fulfilled with an inventive arrangement having the features set forth in the characterizing clauses of respective Claims.

Brief Description of the Drawing

Figure 1 is a schematic view of the inventive arrangement and shows the arrangement coupled between a patient and a respirator; and Figure 2 is a sectional view through the arrangement illustrated in Figure 1.

Preferred Embodiment

Figure 1 illustrates a conventional respirator 1 which is provided with an inlet 2 and an outlet 3. The respirator 1 is connected to a patient (not shown) by means of hoses 4, 5, 6a, 6b, 7a and 7b, and an active air humidifier 8, a bacteria filter 9, the inventive arrangement, referenced 10, and a Y-piece 22.

The respirator outlet 3 for expiration gases is connected, by means of the hose 4, to the arrangement 10 which is connected to the Y-piece 22 via the hose 6b, the active air humidifier 8 and the hose 6a. The Y-piece 22 is connected to the patient in a conventional manner. The Y-piece 22 is connected to the arrangement 10 through the intermediary of the hose 5, and the arrangement 10 is connected to the respirator inlet 2 through the intermediary of the hose 8a, the bacteria filter 9 and the hose 7b.

Thus, the gases that are inspired by the patient pass through the arrangement 10 and the air humidifier 8, whereas the gas expired by the patient passes through the arrangement 10 and the bacteria filter 9.

The air humidifier 8 is a conventional, active air humidifier which contains an electrically heated water bath through which the gas is forced to pass before being administered to the patient. The bacteria filter 9 is also of a conventional kind and is comprised of a container with a filter constructed from siliconized glass fibre. The bacteria filter 9 is not essential to the function of the inventive arrangement and can therefore be omitted.

As shown more clearly in Figure 2, the arrangement 10 includes a casing or housing which is comprised of two parts 11 and 12 and which has a substantially circular-cylindrical shape with ends in the form of truncated cones. The parts 11 and 12 are detachably screwed together on each side at 13. Removably placed in a circular-cylindrical cavity in the housing 11, 12 is a moisture-heat-exchanger element 14 which is of the kind used in conventional moisture-heat-exchangers and which may also be comprised of one or more corrugated bands of heat-and-moisture absorbing and heat-and-moisture emitting paper material which is wound to cylinder form. Those channels in the element 14 through which gas and moisture pass and which, are

formed between the band layers extend parallel with the centre axis of the cylinder. The element 14 substantially fills the whole of the cavity in the housing 11, 12. The element 14 may also be constructed so as to filter the gases, or may be supplemented with a filter part 21, which is mounted in the housing 11, 12 on the upper side (the illustrated side) of the element and/or on its underside. The arrangement 10 is made as small as possible, in order to minimize the amount of expiration gas collected, this gas containing carbon dioxide and liable to be returned to the patient in the inspiration phase of a breathing cycle.

The housing parts 11 and 12 are provided with four, preferably identical connectors 15, 16, 17 and 18 to which the hoses 4, 5, 6b and 7a are detachably connected. The connector 15 is connected to the hose 4, the connector 16 to the hose 5, the connector 17 to the hose 6b and the connector 18 to the hose 7a, as illustrated in Figure 1. Each connector 15-18 is comprised of an inner part which is firmly fixed to the housing 11, 12 and an outer part which is screwed firmly onto the inner part. Check valves 19 and 20 are mounted in respective connectors 16 and 17. Each check valve 19, 20 is comprised of a one-piece plastic element comprising a sleeve 19d and 20d respectively with a respective ring-shaped seat 19a and 20a, which are firmly clamped between the two connector parts, and a cap 19b and 20b respectively which is firmly connected to and normally seals (as shown) against the sleeve, through the intermediary of a plurality of respective spring legs 19c and 20c surrounding the sleeve. In the connector 16, the cap 19b is located above the seat 19a, whereas in the connector 17 the cap 20b is located beneath the seat 20a, meaning that gas is allowed to pass through the connector 16 in the direction of the arrow A towards the arrangement 10 and that gas is permitted to pass through the connector 17 in the direction of the arrow B, by removing respective caps 19b and 20b from respective sleeves 19d and 20d. Respective caps 19b and 20b are pressed against respective sleeves 19d and 20d, so as to prevent gas from passing in the opposite directions. The connectors 15-18 communicate with the cavity in which the element 14 is inserted, through holes in the walls of the housing 11, 12.

When using the inventive arrangement, as it is connected in Figure 1, gas is discharged from the respirator outlet 3 during the gas inspiration cycle of the patient and exits through the connector 15 in the arrangement 10. Subsequent to the gas having passed through the element 14, and entraining moisture therefrom, the gas enters the connector 17 and is then delivered to the patient via the open check valve 20 and then through the humidifier 8. In this phase, the check valve 19b prevents gas from entering the connector 16. Since the respirator inlet 2 is blocked within the respirator, no appreciable amount of gas will pass through the connector 18.

During the expiration cycle of the patient, expiration gas is delivered through the connector 16. Subsequent

to the gas having passed the same parts of the element 14, which earlier have been passed by the inspiration gas, the dehumidified gas enters the connector 18 and is passed further to the patient, via the bacteria filter 9. The check valve 20 therewith prevents gas from being drawn in through the connector 17 from the humidifier 8 to the filter 14. The outlet 3 is closed within the respirator 1 during the expiration cycle, and consequently no gas is passed out through the connector 15.

The aforescribed arrangement can be modified without departing from the inventive concept. For example, it is possible to use only one of the aforesaid check valves 19 20, and it is also possible to provide a total of only two connectors on the housing 11, 12 instead of two inlet connectors 15, 16 and two outlet connectors 17, 18, of which connectors one is connected to the hoses 4 and 7a through the intermediary of a T-piece or Y-piece, and the other connector is connected to the hoses 5 and 6b through the intermediary of a T-piece or Y-piece. It is also possible to provide a total of three connectors on the housing 11, 12, with one of the connectors being connected to a T-piece or Y-piece and the remaining two connectors being connected to the hoses 5 and 6b or 4 and 7a. When a T-piece or Y-piece is used, the connector connected to said piece is suitably fitted, along the centre axis of the arrangement 10. When using T-pieces or Y-pieces, the check valves can be placed in said pieces instead of the connectors.

The invention is only restricted by the features set forth in the following Claims.

Claims

1. An arrangement for connecting a patient to a respirator (1), including a moisture-heat-exchanger (10) whose one side is connected to the respirator inlet and outlet (2, 3) and whose other side is connected to the patient, characterized by an active humidifier (8) for humidifying gas inspired by the patient, such that inspired gases pass the humidifier (8) before reaching the patient and expired gases do not pass the humidifier.
2. An arrangement according to Claim 1, characterized in that the moisture-heat-exchanger (10) comprises parts (14) which are passed by the inspiration as well as the expiration gases.
3. An arrangement according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized by a filter (9), such as a bacteria filter, connected between the respirator inlet (2) and the moisture-heat-exchanger (10).
4. An arrangement according to any one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the moisture-heat-exchanger (10) is provided with at least one first connector (16, 17) which can be connected to separate inspiration and expiration paths to and from the patient respectively, and at least one sec-

ond connector (18, 15) for connection to the respirator inlet (2) and respirator outlet (3).

5. An arrangement according to Claim 4, **characterized** in that the moisture-heat-exchanger (10) is provided with two connectors (16, 17) which can be connected to the patient through the intermediary of hoses (5, 6), and/or two connectors (18, 15) which can be connected to the respirator inlet (2) and the respirator outlet (3) through the intermediary of hoses (7, 4).
6. An arrangement according to Claim 4 or 5, **characterized** in that the moisture-heat-exchanger (10) includes a moisture-heat-exchanging element (14) and a surrounding casing (11, 12) which is provided with inlet and outlet connectors (15-18) which form the aforesaid connections.
7. An arrangement according to Claim 5, **characterized** in that the moisture-heat-exchanger (10) includes a filtering part (21).
8. An arrangement according to any one of the preceding Claims, **characterized** by at least one check valve (19, 20) which is connected between the patient and the moisture-heat-exchanger (10) and preferably mounted on the latter.
9. An arrangement according to Claims 7 and 8, **characterized** in that at least one connector (16, 17) includes a check valve (19, 20).
10. The use of a moisture-heat-exchanger (10) in an arrangement according to claim 1 which delivers gas to a patient from a respirator (1) through the intermediary of an active air humidifier (8), said moisture-heat-exchanger being through-passed by the inspiration gas that has still yet not been moisturized and also by the gas expired by the patient.

Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zum Anschluß eines Patienten an ein Beatmungsgerät (1) mit einem Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauscher (10), dessen eine Seite mit dem Ein- und Auslaß (2, 3) des Beatmungsgerätes und dessen andere Seite mit dem Patienten in Verbindung steht, gekennzeichnet durch einen aktiven Befeuchter (8) zur Befeuchtung von Gas, das vom Patienten eingeatmet wird, wobei eingeatmete Gase den Befeuchter (8) passieren bevor sie zum Patienten gelangen und ausgeatmete Gase nicht durch den Befeuchter hindurchgehen.
2. Vorrichtung nach Patentanspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauscher (10) Teile (14) umfaßt durch die sowohl

die eingeatmeten als auch die ausgeatmeten Gase hindurchgehen.

3. Vorrichtung nach Patentanspruch 1 oder 2, gekennzeichnet durch ein Filter (9), z.B. ein Bakterienfilter, das zwischen dem Einlaß (2) des Beatmungsgerätes und dem Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauscher (10) eingebaut ist.
4. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Patentansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauscher (10) mit wenigstens einem ersten Anschluß (16, 17), der mit getrennten Einatmungs- und Ausatmungspfeiden zum bzw. vom Patienten verbindbar ist, sowie mit wenigstens einem zweiten Anschluß (18, 15) zur Verbindung mit dem Einlaß (2) und dem Auslaß (3) des Beatmungsgerätes versehen ist.
5. Vorrichtung nach Patentanspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauscher (10) mit zwei Anschlüssen (16, 17), die über Schläuche (5, 6) mit dem Patienten verbindbar sind, und/oder zwei Anschlüssen (18, 15) versehen ist, die über Schläuche (7, 4) mit dem Einlaß (2) und dem Auslaß (3) des Beatmungsgerätes verbindbar sind.
6. Vorrichtung nach Patentanspruch 4 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauscher (10) ein Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauschelement (14) sowie ein umschließendes Gehäuse (11, 12) aufweist, das mit Einlässen und Auslässen (15 - 18) versehen ist, welche die vorerwähnten Anschlüsse bilden.
7. Vorrichtung nach Patentanspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauscher (10) einen Filtrierteil (21) enthält.
8. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Patentansprüche, gekennzeichnet durch wenigstens ein Rückschlagventil (19, 20), das zwischen dem Patienten und dem Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauscher (10) eingebaut ist und vorzugsweise an diesem befestigt ist.
9. Vorrichtung nach Patentanspruch 7 und 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß wenigstens ein Anschluß (16, 17) ein Rückschlagventil (19, 20) enthält.
10. Anwendung eines Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauschers (10) in einer Vorrichtung nach Patentanspruch 1, welche Gas von einem Beatmungsgerät (1) über einen aktiven Luftbefeuchter (8) an einen Patienten abgibt, wobei sowohl das noch nicht befeuchtete Einatmungsgas als auch das vom Patienten ausgeatmete Gas durch den Feuchtigkeits-Wärmeaustauscher hindurchgehen.

Revendications

1. Dispositif pour connecter un patient à un respirateur (1), comprenant un échangeur de chaleur et d'humidité (10) dont un côté est connecté à l'entrée et à la sortie (2, 3) du respirateur et dont l'autre côté est connecté au patient, caractérisé par un humidificateur actif (8) pour humidifier le gaz inspiré par le patient, de sorte que les gaz inspirés passent dans l'humidificateur (8) avant d'atteindre le patient et les gaz expirés ne passent pas par l'humidificateur. 5
2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'échangeur de chaleur et d'humidité (10) comprend des parties (14) qui sont traversées par les gaz d'inspiration et d'expiration. 15
3. Dispositif selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé par un filtre (9), tel qu'un filtre à bactéries, connecté entre l'entrée du respirateur (2) et l'échangeur de chaleur et d'humidité (10). 20
4. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que l'échangeur de chaleur et d'humidité (10) est muni d'au moins un premier connecteur (16, 17) qui peut être connecté pour séparer les trajectoires d'inspiration et d'expiration vers et depuis le patient, respectivement, et au moins un deuxième connecteur (18, 15) pour établir une connexion à l'entrée (2) du respirateur et à la sortie (3) du respirateur. 25 30
5. Dispositif selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que l'échangeur de chaleur et d'humidité (10) est muni de deux connecteurs (16, 17) qui peuvent être connectés au patient par l'intermédiaire de tuyaux (5, 6), et/ou de deux connecteurs (18, 15) qui peuvent être connectés à l'entrée du respirateur (2) et à la sortie du respirateur (3) par l'intermédiaire de tuyaux (7, 4). 35 40
6. Dispositif selon la revendication 4 ou 5, caractérisé en ce que l'échangeur de chaleur et d'humidité (10) comprend un élément d'échange de chaleur et d'humidité (14) et un compartiment de fermeture (11, 12) qui est muni de connecteurs d'entrée et de sortie (15-18) qui forment les connexions susmentionnées. 45
7. Dispositif selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que l'échangeur de chaleur et d'humidité (10) comprend une partie filtrante (21). 50
8. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé par au moins une soupape de retenue (19, 20) qui est connectée entre le patient et l'échangeur de chaleur et d'humidité (10) et est montée de préférence sur ce dernier. 55
9. Dispositif selon les revendications 7 et 8, caractérisé en ce qu'au moins un connecteur (16, 17) comprend une soupape de retenue (19, 20).
10. Utilisation d'un échangeur de chaleur et d'humidité (10) dans un dispositif selon la revendication 1 qui délivre un gaz à un patient depuis un respirateur (1) par l'intermédiaire d'un humidificateur d'air actif (8), ledit échangeur de chaleur et d'humidité étant traversé par le gaz d'inspiration qui n'a pas encore été humidifié, et également par le gaz expiré par le patient.

